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Tuesday, November 3, 2015

THE COURT: For the record, the Court has before it today Case Number 5:15CR186. The case is United States of America versus Troy B. Schuuring. We're here today for a continued sentencing hearing.

Counsel for the government, are you ready to proceed?

MR. SULLIVAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: On behalf of the defendant?

MR. WEINTRAUB: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Just one moment.

When we last adjourned we addressed or were attempting to address certain outstanding objections. At that time one of the objections related to the number of images, as I recall, and the agent was unavailable to us and he is present now here today.

Counsel, by way of review, let's make it clear. The Court has previously ruled on objections as it relates to the objection to paragraph 32. I think I previously ruled on that issue and cited certain authority in support of the two-level enhancement at paragraph 32.

The objection at paragraph 25, defendant believes the total number of child pornography videos should be 197. Not 228. That is the objection by the defendant.

We do have a response which relates to the FBI investigation report that the defendant possessed two videos

bookmarked under the title of Possession of Child 1 2 Pornography Bondage; 197 videos bookmarked under the title 3 POS, possession -- well, POS CP, a video; and then 29 videos bookmarked under the title POS Toddler CP. 4 5 The total number of videos according to the report was 6 228. 7 So with regard to that objection, counsel, are you ready to proceed and present your witness today? 8 9 MR. SULLIVAN: Yes, Judge. 10 It's my understanding, though -- I had a conversation 11 with Mr. Weintraub. I'm not sure that will be necessary. 12 MR. WEINTRAUB: Your Honor, if I may, I had an 13 opportunity to speak to Mr. Sullivan as well as the task 14 force agent this morning. And it is my error with respect 15 to that objection concerning paragraph 25. 16 I did not include a couple of the outstanding videos. There were two, I believe, for bondage, and there were 17 18 another 29 that were child porn. 19 So that total number of CP videos is 228. Not 197. 20 And therefore, I withdraw the objection. 21 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. The objection 22 will be withdrawn. 23 I believe, likewise, that the objection to paragraph 24 33, the Court previously ruled on or addressed that 25 objection as well.

And so it's clear, the Court overrules the objection. The two levels for the use of the computer does apply.

And then the remaining objection relates to paragraphs 43 to 49 -- actual 44 to 50 in the updated report, information related to statements that Mr. Schuuring may have made at the time of his apprehension and also information regarding a polygraph examination that was administered at that time.

Do you wish to be heard any further regarding that objection, counsel?

MR. WEINTRAUB: No, Your Honor. I think that I tried to give as much detail as to the reason for my objection. My primary concern was -- I tried to understand the report that was provided to me during discovery to see if the comments that were made by Mr. Schuuring were part of the polygraph or it simply was an oral statement that he made prior to or subsequent to the polygraph.

Be that as it may, whether or not those statements are true or false, the content in and of itself, I think, as I indicated in my objection, if it remains on the report and is not redacted from the report, information that I have — and Your Honor, I don't have anything from the BOP that could suggest with 100 percent certainty that it could impact his security level. However, from some of the information that I provided in the objection, that this

could increase his security classification and could potentially limit his opportunity for educational/vocational programming.

So that was really the basis, Your Honor. It wasn't -- ultimately it's not going to, I don't believe, impact the 3553(a) factors to a significant degree. My primary concern, though, was having it in the report and it impacting the security level that he has.

THE COURT: Are you disputing that your client made these statements?

MR. WEINTRAUB: No. We -- no, in fact I'm not disputing that he made those statements. The question that I ultimately had was whether those statements were made during the course of a polygraph, where the examiner indicated in a report that he did not think that Mr. Schuuring was believable.

"Believable" is not the term of art for a polygraph.

And so -- no, I was just ultimately trying to distinguish whether it was during the course of an interview that they had with him or the polygraph.

THE COURT: Well, the agent's here. I think perhaps he can answer the questions for us.

MR. SULLIVAN: Judge, the polygraph examiner is in court as well.

But this was all audio-recorded. The whole thing was

on audio. So it was -- I mean, it was not during the test. 1 2 It was the pre-interview and the post-interview. 3 But Agent Pape is here if the Court or defendant has 4 any questions for him. 5 THE COURT: Put him on. Call him. Let him tell 6 us what the result of the examination was and what he may 7 have learned. And since there is an objection, there is a 8 challenge, it would be helpful to the Court to at least 9 understand generally what transpired and what the polygraph 10 operator's opinion might be. Sir, if you would raise your right-hand. 11 12 PAUL PAPE, 13 of lawful age, a witness called by the Government, 14 being first duly placed under oath, was examined and testified as follows: 15 16 THE COURT: Thank you. 17 Counsel. 18 DIRECT EXAMINATION OF PAUL PAPE 19 BY MR. SULLIVAN: 20 Please state your name and spell your last name for Ο. 21 the record. 22 My name is Paul Pape, P-A-P-E. Α. 23 And by whom are you employed? Ο. 24 I'm employed with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Α. 25 In what capacity? Ο.

- 1 A. I'm a special agent.
- 2 Q. And do you have any additional duties?
- 3 A. I do. I'm a polygraph examiner.
- 4 Q. All right. And on April 21, 2015, were you asked to
- 5 participate in a search warrant interview and polygraph of
- 6 Troy Schuuring?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. And did you do that?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Where did you do that?
- 11 A. I did that at the Crawford County sheriff's office.
- 12 Q. And can you tell us just what transpired? Did he come
- 13 to you, or did you -- how did you come in contact with Mr.
- 14 Schuuring?
- 15 A. Mr. Schuuring was brought to the Crawford County
- sheriff's office where I was waiting.
- 17 Q. Okay. And what kind of room were you in?
- 18 A. Standard interview room.
- 19 Q. And did you have polygraph equipment with you?
- 20 A. I did.
- 21 Q. All right. What does that consist of?
- 22 A. That consists of a laptop computer, several different
- components that comprise a polygraph.
- 24 Q. All right. Now, did you have a conversation with Mr.
- 25 Schuuring?

- 1 A. I did.
- 2 Q. Who was present in the room?
- 3 A. Myself and the defendant.
- 4 Q. Did you inform him of his constitutional rights as far
- 5 as police questioning?
- 6 A. I did.
- 7 0. And how did you do that?
- 8 A. I have the Advice of Rights form on my laptop. I
- 9 pulled that form up, explained that form to him, and had him
- 10 read that form to make sure he understands what the form
- 11 says.
- 12 Q. All right. And did you -- did he appear to understand
- 13 | it?
- 14 A. He did.
- 15 Q. Did he have any questions about it?
- 16 A. No.
- 17 Q. All right. Do you generally ask defendants to sign?
- 18 A. I do.
- 19 Q. Did you ask him to sign?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. What did he say?
- 22 A. He refused to sign.
- 23 Q. Okay. Did he say why? I mean, what --
- 24 A. He was angry at the government for the sting operation
- 25 he implied that we had conducted on him, so he did not wish

- 1 to sign any forms.
- 2 Q. All right. But did he agree to talk to you?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. Did he waive his rights?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. All right. Did you have a conversation with him?
- 7 | A. I did.
- 8 Q. All right. And can you tell us -- now, also, is there
- 9 also a consent to take polygraph form?
- 10 A. There is.
- 11 | Q. Did you read that to him at that time?
- 12 A. Not at that time. Later on in the process, I did.
- 13 Q. All right. So tell us, after you read him his
- constitutional rights and he waived them, tell us about the
- conversation you had with him?
- 16 A. That conversation pertained to why he was there,
- possession and distribution of child pornography images and
- 18 videos.
- 19 In that conversation we talked about how he had those
- images on his computer, why they were on his computer, how
- 21 he obtained them.
- 22 Q. And do you recall what he told you?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. All right. Can you tell us?
- 25 A. He said that he had the images and videos on his

computer. He said that he is -- called himself a
naturalist. He likes the human body and the child body, and
he searches for those videos and those images.

He used an Ares peer-to-peer program for a few months prior to us -- prior to me talking to him. And he used that, amongst other things, to search for child pornography images and videos.

- Q. Okay. And did you have any further conversation with him?
- A. Yes. As I said, he was -- he expressed his anger at the government for conducting the sting operation regarding this child pornography information.

He said that in other countries this type of activity was legal, and he considered this government overbearing on this type of activity.

- Q. Okay. And did you talk to him at all about his other sexual history?
- 18 | A. I did.

- Q. And what did you talk about? What did he tell you about that?
 - A. We talked about other -- any type of past encounters and contact with children.

And he related some situations in the past, I believe when he was in Michigan, and he had a role as a youth leader and he also had a role as looking over young children.

- 1 Q. And what did he tell you about those? What did he say about those incidents?
- 3 A. He said he had contact with children like that in
- 4 certain types of situations. He didn't come out and tell me
- 5 that he had sexual physical contact with minors, but he had
- 6 been placed in the positions of looking after young children
- 7 and had -- I believe he said he had contact with them in
- 8 bathing them and changing them and things like that.
- 9 Q. Okay. So at some point did you ask him if he wanted
- 10 | to -- was willing to take a polygraph examination?
- $11 \mid A$. I did. He knew that was the reason he was there for.
- 12 Q. Okay. So before conducting the polygraph examination,
- did you then go over that form with him?
- 14 | A. I did.
- 15 | Q. All right. I'm going to show you what's been --
- 16 MR. SULLIVAN: Do you have these?
- 17 MR. WEINTRAUB: Yes.
- 18 BY MR. SULLIVAN:
- 19 | 0. I'm going to show you what's been marked as
- 20 Government's Exhibits 2 and then 3. Just ask you if you
- 21 recognize those.
- 22 | A. I do.
- 23 Q. What do you recognize those as?
- 24 A. Exhibit 2 is the Consent to Interview With Polygraph
- 25 | form.

- 1 And Exhibit 3 is the Advice of Rights form.
- 2 Q. Starting with Exhibit 3, is that the Advice of Rights
- 3 form that you discussed before that you read to him?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. All right. And that he refused to sign?
- 6 A. Correct.
- 7 Q. All right. The Consent to Interview With Polygraph,
- 8 how did you notify him of that? Did you read it? Did he
- 9 read it? How did that happen?
- 10 A. It's the same process. I pulled it up on my polygraph
- 11 computer and had him read it over as I explained that to him
- 12 as to what that means.
- And at the end, I asked him to sign it to, if nothing
- else, just to say do you understand what that form says.
- And he again didn't want to sign any forms.
- 16 Q. Okay. But did he agree to take the polygraph
- 17 | examination?
- 18 A. He did.
- 19 Q. All right. And did you conduct the polygraph
- 20 examination?
- 21 A. I did.
- 22 | O. All right. Can you tell us about that?
- 23 A. After the pre-interview part of what we talk about,
- 24 then there is what we consider an in-test portion of the
- 25 polygraph. That's where we actually conduct the polygraph,

- 1 attach the components, and then run a polygraph examination.
 - Q. Okay. I'm going to show you what's been marked as Government's Exhibit 4 for identification.
 - Can you tell me if you recognize that?
- 5 A. This is the polygraph examination report that is put 6 together to hold all the reports for the polygraph exam.
 - Q. So that's the report you prepared in this case?
- 8 A. That is.

defendant.

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- 9 Q. All right. So going back to the exam, when you conduct the exam, can you explain to us, were there certain questions you asked? Explain to us what happened?
- 12 A. For the FBI in a criminal polygraph exam we ask two
 13 relevant questions, relevant particular to this issue. So
 14 there are two relevant questions that I've identified on
 15 this polygraph examination report that were asked to the
- 17 Q. And what were those questions?
- 18 A. Since age 20, have you ever had any physical sexual contact with a child?
 - And since age 20, have you ever engaged in any sexual activities with a child?
- 22 Q. All right. And how did he answer those two questions?
 - A. He answered both those questions no.
- 24 Q. And did you, based on your review of the charts on 25 your polygraph computer, did you have an opinion as to

- 1 whether or not those answers were truthful?
- 2 | A. I did.
- 3 Q. What was that opinion?
- 4 A. They were not truthful.
- 5 Q. And did you tell that to Mr. Schuuring?
- 6 | A. I did.
- 7 Q. All right. And did you have a further conversation
- 8 | with him?
- 9 A. I did.
- 10 Q. And did he tell you anything additionally?
- 11 A. He said he was thinking about his sexual contact 18
- 12 years and younger, and that's why he failed the test.
- 13 Q. Okay. And was that it? Or did he say anything else?
- 14 A. No. He said that he was -- when I explained that that
- wasn't the reason he failed the test, he talked about his
- 16 activities with young children and how that was stimulating
- 17 to him.
- And we had a discussion of what the difference between
- arousing and stimulating is as far as that type of sexual
- 20 contact. And we talked about that definition for awhile.
- 21 Q. Okay. And maybe if you could just give us a better
- 22 idea. So what was that, the nature of that conversation
- about the difference between arousing and stimulating?
- 24 A. He said you could be stimulated by a flower, by its
- 25 | beauty. And that's how he described how he was stimulated

1 by young children, the beauty of the child's body.

And he claimed that it wasn't sexual arousal, and he wasn't looking at this stuff for arousal, but he was looking at it for the hunt. And he wasn't aroused, but he was stimulated when he had contact or was around children.

- Q. Okay. So that was the distinction he was making?
- 7 A. That was the distinction he was making, yes.
- Q. All right. Now, at the end of this process, did youprepare a statement for him?
- 10 | A. I did.

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- 11 Q. I mean, did you try to summarize what he had said in writing?
- 13 A. Yes. I tried to summarize what we talked about in the pretest and in the post test portion of the interview.
 - Q. All right. I'm going to show you what's been marked as Government Exhibit 1 for identification and ask you, do you recognize that?
- 18 | A. I do.
- 19 Q. All right. And what is that?
- 20 A. This is a summary statement that I typed out.
- 21 Q. And can you just actually just describe the procedure 22 that you engage in to prepare that statement?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 As with this defendant, I tell him that -- we talk 25 about a lot of information. I want to summarize that so

1 people down the road can see what we talked about.

So in this particular way that I do this, I type out the summary as they compose it for me.

So in other words, I will type out a sentence and I will ask him, okay, what next. Okay.

So I go down the process of typing as he's discussing and composing it verbally for me.

When I'm all through with that process, I have him read that form over. And we can change anything, add anything, take anything out until the point where he agrees that that's a good summary of what we talked about.

And then I have him sign, and I sign, too, in that summary.

- Q. Okay. So did you engage in that process? Did you seek his input as you were typing every sentence on there?
- A. I did.
- 17 Q. And at the end, did you ask him to read it?
- 18 A. Yes.

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- 19 | 0. And did he?
- 20 A. He did.
- 21 Q. And did he have any corrections, deletions, additions, 22 anything?
- 23 A. He had a correction and an addition.
- Q. All right. And was that reflected on that report? Is there something crossed out?

- 1 A. There is.
- 2 Q. Okay. And that's something that he asked you to cross
- 3 out?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. And whatever the addition, did you put something else
- 6 in there?
- 7 A. Yes. The addition is in there as well.
- 8 Q. And at the end did you ask him to sign it?
- 9 A. I did.
- 10 | Q. And did he?
- 11 | A. No.
- 12 Q. But did he agree it was accurate?
- 13 A. He agreed it was accurate and a good summary, but
- again, he didn't want to sign anything that I was asking him
- 15 to sign.
- 16 Q. All right. Thank you.
- 17 MR. SULLIVAN: I have nothing further.
- 18 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
- 19 Counsel, you may cross-examine.
- 20 CROSS-EXAMINATION OF PAUL PAPE
- 21 BY MR. WEINTRAUB:
- 22 Q. Sir, you have the report in front of you that you
- 23 prepared?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. All right. You would agree with me that Mr. Schuuring

- 1 indicated to you unequivocally -- and this is your content;
- 2 these are your words -- "I have not had any sexual contact
- 3 | with children as an adult."
- 4 He stated that, didn't he?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. Okay. Great.
- 7 He also stated that "I am not looking to hurt anyone.
- 8 I was looking at these things in the privacy of my home."
- 9 Is that correct?
- 10 A. That's correct.
- 11 Q. He also indicated to you that he was exposed to
- pornography at a young age, and he believes it was around
- 13 five years old.
- 14 Is that correct?
- 15 A. Correct.
- 16 Q. All right. He said that he has always been drawn to
- pornography images. He just -- doesn't just like child
- pornography but will look at all types of pornography.
- 19 Is that correct?
- 20 A. Correct.
- 21 Q. All right. Other than -- by the way, how long were
- 22 you with Mr. Schuuring this entire time where you
- 23 interviewed him and did the polygraph?
- 24 A. Approximately two to three hours.
- 25 | Q. All right. And this was not -- certainly your

- 1 interview was not conducted in his house while seated on a
- 2 | couch. Right?
- 3 A. Correct.
- 4 Q. It wasn't in a comfortable setting that he might be
- 5 | familiar with. It was at the Crawford County sheriff's
- 6 office, correct?
- 7 A. Correct.
- 8 Q. And this was inside of an interrogation room? Or a
- 9 witness examination room?
- 10 | A. Yes.
- 11 Q. And how many law enforcement officers were in there?
- 12 Just you?
- 13 A. Just me.
- 14 Q. Okay. Mr. Schuuring, although he refused to sign
- 15 | these forms that you've identified, he still agreed to talk
- 16 to you; isn't that correct?
- 17 A. That's correct.
- 18 Q. Okay.
- 19 MR. WEINTRAUB: Thank you. Nothing further.
- 20 THE COURT: Anything else?
- 21 MR. SULLIVAN: Just one question.
- 22 REDIRECT EXAMINATION OF PAUL PAPE
- 23 BY MR. SULLIVAN:
- 24 Q. Just, Agent, your entire -- your interview, both pre-
- and post-polygraph, was audio-recorded; is that right?

1 Α. That's correct. 2 All right. Thank you. Q. 3 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 4 Sir, you may step down. 5 May I see the report just for my own consideration, 6 please? 7 All right. Thank you. Counsel, anything else you would like the Court to 8 9 consider with regard to this objection? 10 MR. WEINTRAUB: No, Your Honor. Thank you. 11 THE COURT: On behalf of the government? 12 MR. SULLIVAN: Judge, I believe that that 13 information is properly in the PSR, and I think that 14 actually contrary to Mr. Weintraub's concern, I think it's 15 very important for that information to go to BOP because 16 this is the document that even any treatment provider at the 17 BOP will have that will be able to confront the defendant 18 with any type of minimization. I think it's important for 19 them to know his entire history when treating him in the 20 future. 21 As far as this Court, I think it does go to the 2.2 3553(a) factors as to the defendant's history and 23 characteristics, and I think it's very important to follow

him to the BOP so that it can be used in treatment.

THE COURT: All right. The objection is

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overruled. It's clearly pertinent to the Court's consideration of the 18:3553(a) factors and in the category of evidence that obviously will assist me.

The mere fact that it might be -- at least the argument that it might negatively affect the defendant's circumstances in the BOP does not govern whether or not it should be in the PSI.

And again, the objection is overruled. It will be helpful to me. And more likely than not it will be helpful to the BOP in determining what if any type of programs the defendant might need as it relates to these issues.

So I will obviously not strike it from the PSI.

With regard to any other objections, are there any other objections on behalf of the government that have not been previously raised that we can address at this time before we finalize the computation of the guideline calculation and proceed to the balance of sentencing?

MR. SULLIVAN: No, Judge. I just would ask that at least certainly -- well, that Government's Exhibits 1 through 4 be accepted by the Court as evidence in this hearing.

And particularly Government's Exhibit 1, I think, is important for the Court's consideration because it includes -- and I apologize. I should have asked for this to be included in the PSR, but I think it's important for

the Court to consider because it includes the defendant's comment about his degree in computer electronics and his knowledge of how peer-to-peer software works, and he was knowingly using peer-to-peer software.

So I would ask that to be accepted by the Court.

THE COURT: It will be.

Counsel for the defendant, any other objections, corrections, any arguments you would like me to address before we turn to sentencing generally?

MR. WEINTRAUB: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

I would note for the record I have now seen

Government's Exhibit 1, and I will just incorporate by

reference the fact that I've seen it. And it does have a

relationship to the objection of the defendant. The

objection -- I'll quote the number here in a moment.

The objection, the first paragraph 32, that defendant objects to the two-level enhancement for distribution because it was not included in the first disclosure.

Ultimately it was included, and the defendant's had an opportunity to address that.

I think Government's Exhibit 1 also explains the defendant's knowledge, the extent of his knowledge of computers and his awareness of the fact that these photos were in fact being shared, accessible to other various

users, and therefore the enhancement at paragraph 32 for two levels applies.

Additionally, paragraph 33 -- it's paragraph 34 in the updated report. Government's Exhibit 1 likewise is probative and is important as it relates to that objection which I believe I previously overruled as it relates to peer-to-peer -- use of the peer-to-peer program.

So in any event, we will note those two things just in addition to the Court's earlier findings.

Having said that, at this point the Court will now turn to and address the advisory guideline calculation that the Court will have to consider. And the guideline calculation, the recommendation is set forth in the report beginning at page 7.

There is a base offense level of 22 for this offense.

There is a two-level enhancement because the materials involved a prepubescent minor or minor who had not attained the age of 12 years. There are pictures, there are images reflecting pictures of children who I believe are eight and nine, as outlined in the report under the paragraphs, the various paragraphs of offense conduct.

Specific offense characteristic. If the offense involves distribution other than distribution described in A through E, increase by two levels. And as I touched on earlier, the defendant did use a peer-to-peer program that

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allowed users to download child pornography that he possessed. Therefore, United States Sentencing Guideline 2G2.2(b)(3)(F) does apply.

Again, based upon Government's Exhibit 1 and the authority that I believe I've earlier cited, Sixth Circuit case, it appears that that enhancement is proper as we discussed at the last hearing.

With regard to paragraph 33, specific offense characteristics, if the defendant -- if the offense, excuse me, involved material that portrays sadistic or masochistic conduct or other depictions of violence, increase by four levels. And there is a video that's reflected at paragraph 33, an adult male engaged in oral-to-genital intercourse with a prepubescent male and his hand and feet were bound with a rope, gives rise to that specific offense characteristic.

And the use of the computer which we touched on earlier, which is two levels.

And then there is a five-level increase based upon 600 or more images. There are 461 images and 228 videos which equates to a total of over 17,000 images. And the five-level increase applies.

The adjusted offense level is a 37.

A downward adjustment of two levels is recommended for acceptance of responsibility.

Does the government seek the additional one level? 1 2 MR. SULLIVAN: Yes, Judge. 3 THE COURT: Thank you. 4 The additional one level will apply. 5 The total offense level is a 34. The defendant's criminal history is outlined in page 9 6 7 and 10, paragraph 52. He has an offense that does not 8 score, the aggravated assault which is dated, a 1997 9 offense. And then there is a 2014 offense for domestic 10 11 violence, September 30 of 2014. The sentence was imposed. 12 One point is scored for that offense. The defendant was placed on -- served three days, 27 days were suspended, and 13 14 36 months probation. 15 And that probation triggered the additional two points 16 under paragraph 55 and thus creates a criminal history 17 category of II. 18 Other than any of the objections that you have 19 previously raised regarding the guideline calculation, 20 counsel, do you have any other objections to the Court's 21 quideline calculation? 2.2 MR. WEINTRAUB: No, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Thank you. 24 On behalf of the government? 25 MR. SULLIVAN: No, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Having said that, counsel, the guideline calculation here at offense level 34, criminal history category II, the guideline provisions, custody is the mandatory minimum of five years up to 20, is the statutory provisions. 168 months to 210 months is the guideline provision. And then supervised release of five years to life would be the possible.

And the other remaining sentencing issues, other collateral or other consequences are really not important given the defendant's economic circumstance.

So having said that, what argument, counsel, do you wish to make?

I would note that I've read the defendant's sentencing memorandum, the government's, and I've also noticed a supplemental sentencing memorandum that I've also read.

With regard to the type of sentence the Court should impose?

MR. WEINTRAUB: Thank you, Your Honor.

I'm going to -- in my argument I want to draw from some of the points that I made in my sentencing memorandum. I think first and foremost you are deciding the future of a man who is only 39 years old. He has a minimal criminal history, as you noted, a conviction from 1997 and then a recent domestic situation which placed him on probation. Other than that, there isn't anything else.

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He has been gainfully employed for the last 15 years until his arrest. He has never been married; has no children. He did obtain his GED. He also attended ITT Technical Institute for computer programming and withdrew from that so he can assist his family with some of the monetary issues that they were having.

And the house that he lived in at the time of his arrest he shared with some of his family members.

I would point out for the Court, as the Court is aware of the 3553(a) factors, one of the important components is the defendant's health. And one of those issues that I need to address is that he had three lung surgeries immediately prior to his arrest.

He had a blood clot in his lung. He had complications from that surgery. And then ultimately it required additional surgery. And he's still experiencing problems with that.

Now, one of the other factors that I think is important throughout this case, which was noteworthy to me, was that Mr. Schuuring indicated that when he was about five years old, which you heard in the testimony from the agent, that that's when he was first exposed to pornography.

Now, that was 34 years ago. And as you read in the report, Mr. Schuuring was adopted. He had, from all appearances, a relatively healthy family household that he

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resided in. They were church-going people. He ultimately became involved in the church.

However, there has been some deep-seeded psychological issues as a result of the adoption.

Now, look, the next person can come into this courtroom and say, "I was adopted and it didn't cause any problems." For him, it has.

Now, it's not an excuse for his conduct. It's just simply that, unfortunately for him, he has these unresolved psychological issues that he never fully addressed.

And I bring that up because it's clear from the report as well that he suffers with ADHD and cyclothymia which is a form of bipolar disorder.

So he suffered from depression throughout his life, tried to handle it on his own accord, and then as you can see from the report as well, he appears to be an alcoholic. And when he would go through his bouts of depression, he would engage in drinking.

There were periods of his life where he maintained sobriety for an extended period of time. And then most recently, he became involved in drinking again.

It was during that time, according to Mr. Schuuring, that that's when his brain started to go down the dark road of pornography.

And he's in his house, uses the Ares program, and does

searches, pulls up adult pornography and child pornography.

Now, it's clear, Your Honor, that according to the records that were provided to you, he was familiar with the term PTHC which I'm sure this Court is familiar with as well. And that pulled up a wide variety of material.

Now, last night in preparation for this hearing, I went through the stack of -- it was a printout of all of the CP that was on his computer. And I was curious about, as you probably have seen, there is a creation date when they print out what the particular film is. There is a name of a file. There is a creation date, a modification date, and an access date.

Now, from what I saw, it appears, as Mr. Schuuring indicated, that he was batch downloading. You're probably familiar with that as well. And anybody that uses these types of software -- these dangerous software programs, when they're looking for something, for example PTHC, they will do batch downloading, highlight an entire field without actually looking at the content. That brings it into your computer.

Now, I found that for Mr. Schuuring, for example, it appears that there were three dates of significance for the majority of this material. It was in February of 2014. And then I found something for September of 2013. And that's where it appears that the majority of this content came

from.

The issue, of course, too, Judge, is did he view it?

Did he view all of these materials? He knows he has it on his computer. The question is, did he view it? And did he share it with anybody?

We know that the Ares program is an open accessible software program. So anybody could access his computer and do the same thing that he did.

So the volume of materials, although it is important for the Court's consideration under 3553(a) factors, on the nature and history and circumstances of the offense, I think that ultimately we're looking at someone on particular dates that I narrowed down who is mired in this depression and ultimately searched for this stuff. And it was for his own pleasure.

So whatever he did, he didn't trade it online. Other than in the Ares program, Your Honor, he never traded it. He was never in chat rooms. Never received any money. Never had anything to do with the production of these videos or images.

THE COURT: He knew how Ares worked, though, did he not?

MR. WEINTRAUB: I am not disputing that. There is no doubt that he was aware how Ares worked and there is no doubt that other people, like-minded people, could search

for that and gain access to it on his computer as well. 1 2 Thus, the distribution charge. Thus, these enhancements. 3 THE COURT: He wasn't just looking, was he? MR. WEINTRAUB: No, Your Honor. I mean, it's --4 5 THE COURT: He was moving files from his shared 6 folder to his pictures folder. He had not only child 7 pornography, but he had other what has been called or 8 characterized as erotica involving children. 9 MR. WEINTRAUB: That's right. 10 THE COURT: You're not suggesting to me he didn't 11 have a direct interest in child pornography? 12 MR. WEINTRAUB: No, Your Honor. I'm not doing 13 that at all. I mean, it's abundantly clear that he has this 14 deep-rooted -- it's an illness, of course. 15 THE COURT: He calls it in Government Exhibit 1, 16 he says, "It's a hunt when I search for and find child 17 pornography. I probably have thousands of child pornography 18 pictures on my computer currently." 19 MR. WEINTRAUB: Yeah, and I mean -- look, Judge, 2.0 I'm not going to try to, you know, use semantics to define 21 what the term "hunt" is. 22 You will use your own experience based on what you're 23 reading, and you'll draw your decision as to whether or not 24 he presents a danger to the community in the future. 25 I mean, ultimately that's what your concern is for

someone who, quote, "is on a hunt," for this type of material.

I'm only merely suggesting to the Court that there is a profound illness for somebody that is involved in this.

And I think my sentencing memorandum even reflects that morally and legally this is offensive conduct.

And Mr. Schuuring is certainly aware of the re-victimization aspect of his conduct; however, the additional factors that I pointed out regarding his physical health issues, his mental health issues, his family situation, are important for the Court's consideration.

Now, one of the other factors that the Court needs to consider under 3553(a) is the need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among defendants with similar records and crimes.

Now, look, there are no specific statistics that are out there as to what other District Court judges in the Northern District are doing. It's certainly up to you to decide. It's your discretion as to what the appropriate sentence should be.

Now, I want to point out to you, Your Honor, that recently there was a defendant in your courtroom -- and I know each and every person is different. I say that in advance of this individual's name. But I read his case. And I saw that he has a prior conviction. His name is

William Marino.

William Marino was before this Court on October 20, 2015 and was sentenced for the same sort of crime. And he had a prior, a prior for which he was on probation. And that individual, Mr. Marino, while he's on probation, was going to a university in Akron and downloading child porn and placing it into a drop box.

He then had on his Facebook page where he was actively searching for 12-year-olds or older to participate in sex with him. And that individual -- and again, Your Honor, it could be an apples and oranges situation, but I'm looking at the crime itself and an individual who had a prior.

THE COURT: Dramatically different case, sir.

The facts of that matter are dramatically different. Not even a close question as compared and contrasted with Mr. Schuuring to Mr. Marino. Not close.

And if you would like me to tell you why, I will. But it is not a comparable case.

MR. WEINTRAUB: Your Honor --

THE COURT: There is not any disparities between Mr. Schuuring and Mr. Marino. I recognize you want to call it to my attention. I remember the case intimately.

Different case. Different facts. Different defendant.

Completely uncomparable, at least in my view based upon the history and the characteristics of Mr. Marino, his mental

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and medical conditions, and other factors and circumstances as outlined in that case.

So you're free to argue all you want about that case, but it has no bearing whatsoever. At least in my view it does not compare to Mr. Schuuring.

MR. WEINTRAUB: Fair enough, Your Honor. I certainly wanted to draw your attention to that case. And I wouldn't be privy to the presentence report and understand the contents of that. That's why I provided you with an admonition on my part where I'm indicating to you that I don't know all the facts of that case. I'm simply looking at what that man pled to and the prior.

THE COURT: And that's the problem.

MR. WEINTRAUB: And that's it.

THE COURT: And that's the problem when you simply say, on paper, well, this is what he pled to and this is the sentence he received and that you cannot know and -- or maybe you can. I don't know. You don't know all the 18:3553(a) factors as they apply to that defendant, what the circumstances were, and why and how I gave him the 70 months.

MR. WEINTRAUB: You're a hundred percent right.

I certainly can't argue with you over that. And it's not a point of contention.

It's simply that we're at a situation in defending

1 these types of cases --2 THE COURT: Are you going to turn to the other 3 case of -- there were two on that day. There was another defendant that day who was in his 60's. His name escapes me 4 5 at the moment. 6 Mr. Sullivan, do you remember? 7 MR. SULLIVAN: Vogus, Donald Vogus. THE COURT: And what was his sentence? 8 9 MR. SULLIVAN: 121 months, I believe. 10 THE COURT: I believe 121 months, and that was 11 perhaps at the low end of the quidelines. 12 So when we start talking about these cases, these are 13 more individualized than any other cases I see. 14 So, if you want to go 70 months, talk about the 121 15 months, we can talk about I think recently a 150 or 60 month 16 sentence I saw from Judge Boyko recently. I think that was 17 the gentleman who was in the Coast Guard, if memory serves 18 correctly. 19 What did he get, 151 months? 20 MR. SULLIVAN: That wasn't my case. I believe it 21 was 180 actually. 2.2 THE COURT: 180 months. So --23 MR. WEINTRAUB: And Your Honor, I certainly 24 understand that. THE COURT: So these individualized cases, these 25

are not, you know -- drawing comparisons is very difficult to do.

MR. WEINTRAUB: Your Honor, and I understand that. Look, I've had a lot of cases that I've defended in front of Judge Polster where he believes that the mandatory minimum is a strict enough sentence. And so he'll impose 60 months. Each judge is unique. They will decide the -- they will decide the 3553(a) factors on their own.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not going to talk about

Judge Polster. But I am going to comment. There

is -- perhaps you can take a look at *U.S. versus Bristline*out of the Sixth Circuit.

With all due respect, and having had many of these cases and the conferences and seminars, there is — tragically, there is a large number of jurists who don't understand the serious nature of what we're talking about. They minimize the harm to the victims. They don't comprehend the dangers these offenders pose.

They, candidly, just quite frankly are misguided in their view of the nature of this kind of offense. Perhaps if they would take the time to look at the images, look at the pictures, hear from victims who have been victimized, things of that nature, perhaps they would have a better understanding.

We have philosophical differences around the country.

But I'm sorry, I don't think that these cases are being taken seriously enough. And if you use the sentencing commission's guidelines or their recommendations, you can use those, you can come in many ways to almost the same result.

So I'm -- candidly, what other judges are doing, they're doing. But philosophically these are serious cases and they need to be treated that way.

And far too often -- I'll shut up and let you finish. Far too often the focus is, oh, it's all about the defendant and we tend to overlook the victim. We just completely forget. And a lot of jurists do that. Just forget about the faceless, nameless victims, the eight and nine year olds in these pictures, and think, oh, well, it's all about the defendant. Well, sorry. The victim needs to be considered here, these victims.

And perhaps Mr. Schuuring, as his comments made to the agents exhibits to me, at least according to the statements that he made, complete lack of understanding of what this is doing to these victims. This is just child erotica. This is okay in other societies. That creates issues for me.

Go ahead. Finish your argument. We will move forward here.

MR. WEINTRAUB: Thank you, Your Honor.

It's understood. And clearly you can see -- excuse

me. You can see in my sentencing memorandum that I did draw your attention to the sentencing commission report which I think most of us are doing as defense attorneys in trying to emphasize the overcriminalization that we perceive it to be on the guidelines approach to this as opposed to the statutory approach.

THE COURT: What did the commission suggest that we should consider for nonproduction offenses?

MR. WEINTRAUB: Well, are you talking about a definitive number from them as to what range a sentence should be in?

THE COURT: No. They've set forth, since you call it to my attention -- I keep a copy right here because it's important -- the commission's recommendations for nonproduction guidelines.

They made some very specific recommendations of the kinds of things we should consider in imposing sentences in 2G2.2 cases. What do you think --

MR. WEINTRAUB: Well, I would imagine that some of the items that you've already talked about and addressed with me, specifically that a Court should consider the victimization of the individuals that are depicted in those materials.

And I would also imagine that they would be talking about the 3553(a) factors which is part of the focus of a

sentence as to what are the circumstances of the defendant. 1 2 And I do understand, Your Honor, about the 3 victimization of the people that are depicted in these 4 videos. Look, as a defense attorney, I have to go out and 5 6 watch it. And it's difficult to see. 7 But ultimately Mr. Schuuring's future rests in your And so the consideration, Your Honor, is where does 8 9 he fall within the 60-month mandatory minimum versus the 168 10 to 210 guideline, the advisory guideline recommendation? THE COURT: It's not 210, I don't believe. 11 12 That's the maximum. 13 MR. WEINTRAUB: 168 minimum on the guidelines, am 14 I correct? 15 THE COURT: That's right. But he's not --16 MR. WEINTRAUB: So where does he fall within that 17 I mean, that is an enormous range for somebody that 18 has somewhat of a future and could get some of these issues 19 addressed while he's incarcerated. 20 Look, it's a matter of whether or not you are in a 21 position to simply have him locked up for really what could 22 be the rest of his productive life? And it's based on his 23 conduct. It's your feelings about this case and this 24 particular individual. 25 Should he be locked up for the next 15 years? Or is

five years, ten years, somewhere in between an appropriate range where it is sufficient but not greater than necessary?

And that really is the issue here.

And so ultimately with his history that he presents to you in the presentence report, I ask that you vary from the guidelines and give him a sentence that is sufficient but not greater than necessary.

I'm not suggesting to the Court that the 60-month sentence is appropriate based on the information that the Court has received. But I'm asking the Court to consider something that is reasonable under the circumstances.

The final thing that I would like to address, Your Honor, is there is no restitution request. He is indigent. I would ask the Court not to impose a fine and that the Court recommend to the Bureau of Prisons Elkton.

Thank you.

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THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

Mr. Schuuring, what if any statement do you wish to make on your own behalf?

You can remain seated, sir, since you're in custody.

And just make sure you use the microphone so you can be better heard.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I am very ashamed of my conduct and my addiction in pornography. I never thought I would see myself here.

I'm just -- I'm ashamed of what I've done over the years. I'm ashamed of having pornography of all types. Not just children, but all types. It's -- I shouldn't have it. Nobody should have it.

I humiliated my family, my friends, myself. I just -- I ask that I can get some help for my alcoholism and especially counseling for the pornography.

THE COURT: All right, sir. Thank you.

What's the government's position with regard to this matter, please?

MR. SULLIVAN: Thank you, Judge.

First, Judge, I would like to -- I have a couple things I would like to take issue with, with the sentencing memorandum that was submitted in this case. I would like to start with that.

On page 2, Mr. Weintraub make the comment, "There is no evidence that anybody accessed his computer and downloaded child pornography that was on the Ares software." That's patently untrue. Clearly the undercover agent did. Otherwise they wouldn't have gotten the search warrant. So there is evidence that someone accessed his computer and downloaded files.

And then, perhaps more troubling, on page 8 where he said, "Something is clearly wrong when a first offender who does not produce or share but only views can be subjected to

an offense level of 32."

That's just not the sentence that's applicable to this case.

This is not a defendant who only viewed. This is a defendant who knowingly used peer-to-peer software. This is a defendant who had a degree in computer electronics, who knew how peer-to-peer worked, who said that he knew that people could access the files in his shared folder, who said that he would move files out of his shared folder into his picture folder, but clearly left them in his shared folder.

Mr. Weintraub points out that the two big dates of download were September of 2013 and February of 2014. But the undercover agent downloaded the images from Mr. Schuuring's computer in February of 2015.

So clearly if those are the only days he was downloading, he left them in his shared folder for over a year for other people to get, for other people to download to share with others.

So he had several years he was engaging in this activity.

And although Mr. Weintraub now says he is not asking for five years, he did in his sentencing memorandum. And we would also indicate that that was -- I take issue with that. I think that's clearly inappropriate in this case.

A few other items.

Mr. Weintraub points out that, as in the statement in Government's Exhibit 1, that the defendant was familiar with the term PTHC. And it says on here he found the information on Wikipedia.

Well, I don't think it should be lost what PTHC stands for. It's preteen hard core. So that's what he was searching for. Preteen hard core.

I think that is significant, that he was searching for it, that he knew what it meant, and that he actually was using that search term.

Mr. Weintraub says that, oh, Mr. Schuuring was aware of the harm he caused to the kids. I don't think he was.

So I read the acceptance of responsibility statement in the PSR. Well, first of all, let's start with the point Your Honor made. The comments he made to Agent Pape that he was kind of offended at this sting because it's legal in other countries, that clearly shows a lack of understanding.

In his acceptance of responsibility, he doesn't really say anything about being aware of the harm he's causing. He says, again, contrary to the evidence, "I never traded or intentionally shared." We know he did.

But also, this humiliation for his conduct which is kind of the theme he repeated just today to Your Honor. I listened carefully to see if maybe he had some kind of -- he finally had a realization of the harm. But he didn't.

"I'm ashamed of my addiction to pornography." Didn't even distinguish images of adults and children. And maybe the sad part is, if anything, it's not a term that should be shared between adult and child pornography because it leads to minimization. It's not -- it is two entirely different things.

So for him to lump them together and say he is ashamed of his addition to pornography, he is humiliated because he humiliated his family, friends, and himself. He didn't talk anything about the children. He didn't talk about the children who were bound and raped in the images and videos that he downloaded, that he shared, that he kept, that he viewed. He didn't talk about them.

He didn't talk about the life they have to live knowing that the darkest moment of their life was captured on a picture on a video and is being shared and being traded and giving sexual gratification to people such as him, the life they have to live with that burden. He didn't talk about that.

He has no realization of the harm he caused. He has no realization of the true -- truly the seriousness of the offense for which he has been convicted.

So looking at the 3553 factors, Judge, you're familiar with the nature and circumstance of the offense, obviously, and the history and characteristics of the defendant, which

I think are important, including those items contained in the paragraphs 43 through 49. I think that's important. It goes to his history and characteristics.

And the seriousness of the offense, again, it's an extremely serious offense which causes real and palpable harm to the hundreds of thousands of children depicted in the videos that he downloaded and made available to others.

Also, just as an aside, and not that I'm here to defend Judge Polster, but just as an aside, I've never seen Judge Polster give the mandatory minimum. I had a sentencing there last week and he gave the guy 121 months. But that's neither here nor there.

THE COURT: Well, suffice it to say, judges are -- shall we say there is some inherent disparities by their different philosophical views on these cases.

So whether Judge Polster imposed 60 months or not, I know there are others in the district who seem to think that well below guideline sentences are appropriate. And candidly, I disagree.

MR. SULLIVAN: And Judge --

THE COURT: In most circumstances.

MR. SULLIVAN: Right. And again, I'm not the only one who prosecutes these cases. So I'm just indicating my experience.

THE COURT: We don't need to debate it. Again, I

think it's well-accepted that there has been different views by different judges and different sentences imposed.

I wouldn't be surprised if -- again, the individual nature of the defendant is what drives these cases oftentimes.

So I wouldn't be surprised if there is a mandatory minimum somewhere out there. I've done it myself, I'm sure, in cases, depending on the various factors.

So I appreciate your argument. And let's address -- are you concluded? Do you wish to add something else?

MR. SULLIVAN: Judge, I think that the guidelines in this case arrived at a range that is sufficient but not greater than necessary and ask you to impose such a sentence.

Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

For the record, the Court would note I've carefully considered the matter as I do in every case, criminal case, but particularly in these cases given the statutory penalties as well as the advisory guidelines and all the various circumstances that give rise to these prosecutions.

We begin with the nature and circumstance of the offense. They are that on February 24, 2015, an agent from the Federal Bureau of Investigation using an Internet

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connected computer located in Stark County, Ohio launched a peer-to-peer program. And the peer-to-peer program identified a person who was logged into the peer-to-peer network as a potential download candidate for 37 files of investigative interest.

The files of interest were identified as child pornography and as being on the subject's computer either currently or in the recent past.

And then on February 24 and 25 of this year, the files were downloaded from the defendant. That was consistent with child pornography.

On April 21, 2015, a federal search warrant was executed on the defendant's home in Galion, Ohio.

Upon contact with the occupants of that location, the defendant admitted that he had used his computer to search for and download child pornography.

The defendant possessed a total of 461 child pornography images and 220 child pornography videos and some of the images and videos included prepubescent minors, depictions of violence toward the victims, and the details of the offense are outlined in paragraphs 5 through 25, and outline the -- characterize the nature of the images that were obtained.

In terms of the history and the characteristics of the defendant, he's 39 years old. He has no juvenile

adjudications. He has two adult convictions.

There is some history of violence. The two convictions, one for aggravated assault and the domestic threats. The aggravated assault is somewhat dated, and that goes back to 1997. It was a fairly serious incident, but it is, again, many years ago and did not score.

The domestic threat is more recent and is of more concern.

The defendant did not report any abuse as a child. We note that he was adopted and that, of course, is -- has been used to -- certainly it's been suggested by counsel for the defendant as in some way related to the defendant's mental health issues.

The defendant has had three lung surgeries in 2015 to remove a blood clot and repair a collapsed lung. He is still apparently in pain from the surgeries, according to him.

The defendant reported experiencing mood swings and depression his entire life, and he has reported alcohol use and the claim that in some respects the alcohol use was a contributing factor to the activity here.

In terms of the disparities, there will be no disparities between this defendant and others with similar records and conduct. And those issues are always difficult because these defendants come to us with different

backgrounds, histories, a different age.

A defendant who is 67, as the one last week,
might -- 121 months might be an extraordinarily lengthy
sentence for someone 67 years old or anyone else. And then
others with the kind of issues Mr. Marino suffered from,
Marfan syndrome and other types of serious debilitating
physical ailments, mitigate a sentence at the low end.

So there are sentencing disparities in these cases and they are rife with them, unfortunately, because some judges, I think in my own view, adopt a policy that perhaps overlooks the serious nature of these offenses.

In terms of the need for the sentence imposed, just punishment, adequate deterrence, protect the public, reflect the seriousness of the offense, improve the offender's conduct and condition, the issues here are difficult. The defendant makes poor choices when under the influence of alcohol. His criminal history is not lengthy, but the most important issue here, need for the sentence imposed, is to afford adequate deterrence, protect the public, obviously improve the offender's conduct and condition.

The other two are likewise important. The seriousness of the offense oftentimes is overlooked. And it's overlooked quite frequently by, at least in my view, many. Make no mistake, these are serious offenses, and the victimization of these young children is deplorable. It is

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not child pornography. It is child rape. And that's what the issue is here.

Counsel for the defendant has also argued and discussed with me the federal child pornography report that was -- report to Congress dated December 2002. I have a copy. I do review it. I do consider it.

And in some ways in addition to the 18:3553(a) factors, the commission's recommendations can be considered by the Court. They are not part and parcel of the guidelines. But I think they are suggestions that the Court can use in an overall consideration.

The commission, according to its report, believes that the following three categories of offender behavior encompass the primary factors that should be considered in imposing sentences in nonproduction cases.

Number one, the content of the offender's child pornography collection, the nature of the offender's collecting behavior in terms of volume, the types of sexual conduct depicted in the images, the ages of the victims depicted, and the extent to which the offender has organized, maintained, and protected his collection over time, including through the use of sophisticated technology.

If you apply that here, obviously the nature of the -- excuse me, the content of the collection is outlined in the report. I need not go through it all in great

detail.

The children -- and these are children ages eight and nine. There is bondage. The defendant makes no mistake that he's searching for preteen hard core images.

So it is serious.

The types of sexual conduct is outlined and depicted in the images. I won't describe further for the record.

It's outlined in the report.

It's gravely concerning to the Court, the ages, eight and nine, as I've touched on, the fact the defendant has had, whether -- again, it's hard to characterize given the substantial nature of many offenders' collections, but in this instance he does have a very large collection of not only images but of over 200 videos which obviously give rise to great concern.

The defendant is sophisticated through his use of the technology. He has skill, training, in the use of the computer.

In terms of the degree of the offender's engagement with other offenders, in particular the Internet community devoted to child pornography and sexual exploitation, we don't have any direct evidence of that. But his statements about child erotica and the fact that this is not something that's prohibited in other cultures exhibits to me, at least generally, that he does not understand the serious nature of

this offense and that his reference to other cultures and their -- the lack of either enforcement or the fact it's accepted touches upon, at least in some respects, that aspect of things.

The third recommendation with regard to whether an offender has a history of engaging in sexually abusive exploitive or predatory conduct, in addition to his child pornography offense, I can't gauge and judge whether or not the defendant has had any sexual contact with children.

There is some evidence of that, as outlined by his interview with the polygraph examiner. I'm not going to decide that issue. It's not going to be an overriding factor. But there is sufficient evidence to give cause or concern that there may have been in the past or certainly based on his statements certainly the desire that would place him as a risk of harm to children in the community.

Individuals do not typically — I think studies would indicate, there is arguments about whether individuals who view this type of conduct are a risk to children in the community. I'm of the view that generally they are. They wouldn't be looking, they wouldn't be collecting, they wouldn't be interested in that activity. They wouldn't be obtaining sexual gratification from same if they weren't interested in potentially having some sort of sexual contact with children.

And I think that is generally my view based upon my years of experience with these offenders.

With regard to this particular defendant and his background and history, I've already touched on those issues. Government's Exhibits 1 through 4 outline in nanny ways some of the reasons for the Court's concern.

I acknowledge the defendant's medical problems. I acknowledge that he must have some psychological issues by virtue of his addiction to child pornography as we call it. Adult pornography is a whole different — a whole different matter. But his interest in these images, hard core porn involving children, is deeply troubling.

Whether or not it's triggered by his depression, his drinking, whether or not in some way, shape, or form he has psychological issues related to his adoption, all that means is that he is in need of treatment, and that will add to the conditions of supervised release and also relate to the Court's sentence in the matter.

So I acknowledge those arguments. I've considered them. And I've reviewed them.

I am of the view, while I will not depart -- and I've never given notice of any departure here -- I am of the view that perhaps a variance based on the defendant's criminal history, I'm not certain that a criminal history category II is warranted by virtue of his limited prior record, and so

therefore I will use a criminal history category I at offense level 34 and decide a sentence in the matter.

Offense level 34, criminal history category I at the low end of the guidelines is 151 months. At the high end it is 188 months.

So for those reasons, I will do the following:

Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 and 18
United States Code 3553(a), it will be the judgment of the
Court that the defendant, Troy Schuuring, is committed to
the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for a term of 151
months. It is a downward variance as it relates to the
offense level from offense level II to offense level I, for
the reasons I've already stated.

When the defendant is released from prison, he'll be placed on supervised release for a term of 20 years. And within 72 hours of release from custody of the Bureau of Prisons, he'll be required to report to his probation officer in the district to which he is released. There will be no fine. Special assessment of \$100 shall be due immediately. Restitution is sought. It's not likely he'll be able to pay restitution.

And while the defendant's on supervised release, he will not commit another federal, state, or local crime. He cannot illegally possess a controlled substance, will comply with the standard conditions adopted by this Court, and

comply with the following additional conditions:

Mandatory drug testing will be in place. The defendant has issues with alcohol as he's acknowledged.

The defendant will refrain from the unlawful use of a controlled substance, submit to one drug test within 15 days of commencement, and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter. He will be restricted from the use of alcohol, and he obviously has alcohol issues by his own admission, and the argument is that that drinking has in some way led to this behavior, so we will impose the alcohol restriction as well.

The defendant will abide by all the rules of the minor protection and restriction program of the U.S. pretrial services and probation office.

He'll submit to a mental health evaluation and offender assessment as directed by the pretrial services and probation office and will participate in any treatment program, including treatment for sexual deviancy, which may include polygraph testing. If recommended by these evaluations, the defendant will submit to periodic drug testing — or polygraph testing, excuse me, as directed by his pretrial officer, probation officer.

No violation proceeding will be based solely on the results of the polygraph exam or a valid Fifth Amendment refusal to answer a polygraph question.

The defendant will not own or possess any type of camera, photographic device and/or equipment, including video recording equipment, without the written approval of his probation officer.

He cannot possess a firearm, destructive device.

I have already touched on the defendant's use of alcohol and/or drugs, as the case may be, although it appears alcohol is his drug of choice.

He'll be required to participate in any treatment program, inpatient or outpatient, recommended by the probation officer, and will not tamper in any fashion with any testing that would be put in place.

He'll undergo a mental health evaluation, participate in mental health treatment, and that is a strong recommendation from the Court for both the BOP which we'll touch on in a moment and is part and parcel of his term on supervised release.

He'll cooperate in the collection of DNA, and he'll be required to abide by the provisions of the Adam Walsh Act, so-called Adam Walsh Act, regarding the sex offender registration and notification.

The defendant will be required to register under the Sex Offender Registration Notification Act and comply with all the requirements of that act as directed by his probation officer, keep his registration current in whatever

jurisdiction he resides or is employed or is a student, and he must no later than three business days after each change in name, residence, employment, or student status appear in person in at least one jurisdiction in which he's registered and inform that jurisdiction of any changes in federal reporting.

And sir, it's important that you -- again, your counsel will remind you as will your, I believe your probation officer ultimately. You must comply with this condition. If you do not, it may be a new federal offense punishable by up to ten years.

The computer restriction, Internet restriction will be employed, the standard restriction. He will be prohibited from accessing any online computer at any location including employment or education without prior written approval of the U.S. pretrial services and probation office or the Court.

And that will include any Internet service provider bulletin board system, any other public or private networks, and any approval shall be subject to conditions by the probation officer. And that will include periodic examinations of the computer. The defendant must consent to it. That may include retrieval of any and all -- and copying of all memory, hardware, software, removal of such systems.

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And the defendant will consent to having installed on his computer the appropriate monitoring software and periodic inspection of such software to ensure it is functioning properly.

And the defendant will of course provide all the accurate information about his entire system, all passwords, his Internet service provider, abide by all the rules of our computer restriction and monitoring program.

The defendant will likewise submit his person, residence, place of business, computer and/or vehicle to a warrantless search conducted and controlled by his probation officer at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner based upon reasonable suspicion of contraband or evidence of a violation of a condition of release.

Failure to submit to that search may be grounds for revocation. And the defendant shall inform any of the residents that his premises and his computer may be subject to a search pursuant to that condition.

We will recommend Elkton for the defendant as counsel requests.

We will recommend participation in sex offender treatment at the BOP. And that hopefully will be something that he will qualify for, I would hope, in the near future, although that treatment is generally, I believe, at the last 36 months or so of any sentence.

But hopefully the BOP will change that policy. 1 Under U.S. versus Bostic, any objections, corrections, 2 3 any arguments that have not been previously raised that I can address before we adjourn the sentencing hearing? 4 5 Counsel? 6 MR. SULLIVAN: Not on behalf of the government. 7 Thank you. 8 THE COURT: Counsel. 9 MR. WEINTRAUB: No, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Mr. Schuuring, you have a right to 11 appeal from the Court's sentence if you wish. You can 12 discuss that matter with your counsel. If you wish an 13 appeal to be filed, he'll advise you further, but I'll give 14 you the general issues or matters that you should be aware 15 of. 16 I'll issue a written order setting forth your 17 sentence. And the notice of appeal must be filed no later 18 than 14 days after that sentencing order goes up. And as 19 you're indigent, we would appoint an attorney. If Mr. 20 Weintraub wishes the appeal, we would appoint him for the 21 appeal, provide him the necessary papers, transcripts, 22 things of that nature to assist in that appeal? 23 Do you understand that? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 25 THE COURT: Counsel, you can discuss it with him

1	and let me know. And we will formally appoint you for the
2	appeal if you would like and, you know, moving that forward
3	as we can.
4	Anything else on behalf of the government, please?
5	MR. SULLIVAN: Yes, Judge. We ask that Count 2
6	be dismissed.
7	THE COURT: Count 2 will be dismissed at the
8	request of the government.
9	And we will make the recommendations to the BOP as
10	part of our order, and hopefully that recommendation will be
11	followed. Obviously we will grant the defendant credit for
12	time served in this particular instance and make them aware
13	of his medical issues so that they can be addressed in the
14	BOP as well.
15	All right. Thank you very much. That's how we will
16	proceed.
17	(Proceedings concluded at 11:30 a.m.)
18	
19	CERTIFICATE
20	
21	I certify that the forgoing is a correct transcript
22	from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
23	
24	S/Caroline Mahnke 12/21/15
25	Caroline Mahnke, RMR, CRR Date